

## DE VALERA'S ESCAPE TOLD BY O'CEALLIGH

Elaborate and Clever Plot Employed to Free Sinn Feiner From Prison.

### GIRLS USED AS DECOYS

While They Flirted With Soldiers Irish Confederates Used a Duplicate Key.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, March 1.—While the newspapers of the United Kingdom are still speculating over the mysterious escape from Lincoln prison in England of Edward de Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, the manner in which he effected his break from captivity February 3 has become known here. It was related to the Associated Press by Sean O'Cealligh, the prominent Sinn Feiner, who is here asking the Peace Conference to recognize the "Provisional Government of the Irish Republic," having crossed the Channel on a passport procured by a subterfuge.

"After the midnight arrest of Edward de Valera near his home in Greystown," Mr. O'Cealligh began, "he with twelve comrades was sent to Lincoln prison, the other Sinn Feiners arrested being distributed in order to avoid concentrating them at any one jail. Because of De Valera's importance the strictest watch was maintained upon the prison. No friend or relative was allowed to see him or his comrades. They were permitted to write and receive only three letters each weekly. The most stringent censorship possible was maintained over their mail and both outgoing and incoming letters had to pass through London for inspection. It may be seen therefore, that it was most difficult to get word with De Valera concerning his escape.

### Many Held Without Charges.

"The feeling in Ireland is intense because these men, against whom no charges have been preferred, should be kept in prison. Included among the prisoners in the various jails were thirty-seven members of Parliament. After the general elections were over the first meeting of the Republic members of the Irish Parliament was held on January 7 and another a week later, at which the matter of the prisoners was discussed. A committee was appointed to take charge of the question of the release of the incarcerated comrades and the first result of that committee's activity was the escape of De Valera.

### Getting Word to the Prisoners.

"This place was surrounded by a series of barbed wire entanglements. Several armed wardens watched the prisoners while they were out, and at sunset a force of military was thrown about the prison. Because of this military it was decided to be unwise to try to rush the place for fear of loss of life and the probable death of De Valera.

"The next move was to communicate with De Valera, which was very difficult. However, one Sinn Feiner started working on a garden plot, of which there were several near the prison. He attracted De Valera's attention one day by singing Sinn Fein songs in Gaelic, in which he told the leader that an attempt would be made to rescue him. The warden's suspicions were not aroused, because it was not unusual for Irish workmen to be about the prison.

"This man appeared again several days later and again sang a ballad, in which he told De Valera that the rear exit of the prison was the most feasible for the attempt and asking De Valera to procure an impression of the key to the gate.

"The impression of the key was obtained, but I am not quite sure of the method, but I presume it is the same as the one I myself employed at one time, which was making a paste of bread and soap and then distracting the warden's attention while the big key was slipped into the paste for a second. This impression was wrapped in paper with a stone and thrown to the singer in the garden plot.

### Watch Becomes Stricter.

"While this was going on four Sinn Feiners escaped from the Oak Prison in Wales and this caused the authorities to double the guards of all the jails and postponed the release of De Valera. In Lincoln Prison the inmates were counted continually and the strictest watch was maintained.

"The sentries about the rear of the

prison were a grave menace to the plans and the committee tried to find girls in the neighborhood who could be employed to influence them. This attempt was given up, however, and finally a telegram was sent to Dublin for two handsome young women, both highly cultured university graduates, who arrayed themselves as shopgirls and crossed the Irish Channel.

"The girls deliberately set out to flirt with the soldiers and soon came to know most of the guards. De Valera was informed by code in a letter that February 3 was set for his escape and the procedure to be followed was outlined as far as possible. This little code had been arranged for just such an emergency before De Valera was imprisoned.

### Path Cut in Barbed Wire.

"On the eve of February 3 four motor cars packed with Irishmen were sent wandering about the country near Lincoln to serve as decoys for the police. At 4 o'clock the prisoners were brought in from their period of exercise. They then had a three hour period for wandering about the prison before they were locked up for the night.

"In the dusk, shortly after 4 o'clock, the girls appeared and enticed the guards from the rear of the prison as far as possible. Then two Sinn Feiners quickly cut a path through the barbed wire.

### At 5 o'clock De Valera, with McGarry and Milroy (the two Sinn Feiners who escaped with De Valera) sauntered to the back gate. Their friends outside crept up and opened the gate with the false key, while the sentries continued their flirtation with the girls. An automobile was waiting and De Valera was whisked away to London, while the police chased the decoy motor.

"Where is De Valera now? I cannot state, but he will be here on time when he is wanted."

## MADRID FOOD RIOTS CURBED BY TROOPS

Uprising Against Profiteers So Serious City Is Put Under Martial Law.

MADRID, March 1.—Madrid resumed its normal aspect to-day. The shops were opened and business was proceeding with.

MADRID, Feb. 23 (delayed).—Martial law has been declared in Madrid and troops are patrolling the streets. Order has been restored, but some theatres have been closed.

The trouble began this afternoon when against profiteers to-day, provision and butcher shops being attacked by mobs.

The Government has taken possession of all bakeries.

Premier Romanones has issued a statement saying that protests against provision dealers had assumed such an aspect that it was necessary to take serious precautions and that martial law had been declared so as to enable the Government to work better for a settlement of pending social questions.

The trouble began this afternoon when attacks on bakeries and food shops occurred, principally in the suburbs, and in the evening there was a movement by the people which resulted in their occupation of the butcher shops. Skirmishes, with some stone throwing, occurred between the demonstrators and the police around the markets.

The bakers' employees decided to accept an arrangement under which the Government will take over the bakeries until an agreement is reached with the employers, it being understood wages are to be increased immediately and the bakers to return to work at once.

### BALFOUR MAKES PREDICTION.

Preliminary Peace in Sight by End of March, He Says.

PARIS, March 1.—Speaking to the British correspondents tonight Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said:

"By the end of March we shall at least be in sight of a preliminary peace, which will be the greatest stride toward universal peace. As a representative of the British Government I am in position to say that what is going on in America at this moment is more important for the success of a general peace than what is being done in Paris to-day."

Mr. Balfour added that the League of Nations would not attain its fullest fruit unless the United States took an even share in the great tasks after the peace.

### Britain Extends Relief Aid.

PARIS, March 1.—The British Treasury has made a grant of \$52,500 to the British section of the council for supply and relief. This is in addition to two cargoes of wheat which the British section has supplied to Rumania, valued at more than \$2,000,000.

### Lord Reading Returns to Post.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, accompanied by Lady Reading and members of his suite, returned to his post here today after an absence of several months. His stay here probably will be brief, as he expects to return soon to London to resume his duties as Lord Chief Justice of England.

## WILLIAMS ATTACKS M'FADDEN, BANKER

Comptroller Says Representative Had Been Warned to Keep Within Law.

### CHARGES SPITE WORK

Asserts That Speech in Congress Was "a Shot From Ambush."

### Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, made reply to-day to charges brought against him by Representative McFadden (Pennsylvania) in connection with his recommendation for another term of five years.

The letter was made public in part by Mr. Williams to-night, as a public reply to the speech made by Representative McFadden in the House February 15. It declares that Mr. McFadden as a banker in Pennsylvania has been under rebuke and criticism by the Treasury Department for twenty years, and that only the constant interference of the Comptroller's office has preserved the institution.

Mr. Williams presents figures to show that McFadden's bank has not prospered, that the surplus and undivided profits have shrunk, and that dividends have been cut down during a period of general banking prosperity.

### Direct Attack on McFadden.

The Comptroller then quotes a letter sent to the bank directors last spring by the Deputy Comptroller, in which the following language is used:

"The bank continues to violate the law; and this feature, together with other unsatisfactory conditions, seems largely due to lack of proper management. The examiner is of the opinion that the bank will not observe the law or regulations of this office as long as President McFadden is the managing director, because the other directors seem to take no personal and active interest in the bank, and permit President McFadden to use the bank for his personal interest without due regard for safe and sound banking."

"This condition will not be permitted longer to continue. All of the directors and not alone the president should give their attention to the affairs of the bank, which the law and their oath require; and if President McFadden is not inclined to observe the instructions of this office and the law he should be required to resign and the board should elect some one else as president who will."

The Comptroller's letter to Mr. McFadden continues:

"After your receipt of this but three days of the present session will remain. In eleven working days of the House you have failed to present evidence in support of your injurious accusations or innuendoes against me or to press your suggestion of investigation. You know on February 15 that my appointment to be Comptroller of the Currency had just been sent to the Senate for action. You knew from wide publication in the newspapers that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee was conducting hearings on my fitness or unfitness to be Comptroller and hearing evidence on charges that might be presented before it against me."

"You have done nothing to vindicate your own assertions and innuendoes declared publicly to be untrue or to prevent the Senate from confirming the appointee whose fitness you said you had reason to doubt. You are in the position of having taken a shot at me from safe ambush and skulking away too hastily to know what injury you had done or to allow the object of your aim opportunity for defence, redress or reply."

"These facts, stated briefly as possible, explain perfectly why Representative McFadden would like to see the Comptroller's office abolished. The whole record shows that you acted in exact accord with your career as banker when, as a representative of the people, you used your privilege and availed yourself of your immunity to circulate libels for which you produce no author and which you do not dare present when challenged, defied and invited where they could be faced and exposed as absolutely unfounded and basely and victoriously false."

The course taken by Mr. Williams in replying to criticism of his public office by a personal attack on a member of Congress caused general resentment on Capitol Hill to-night, and almost certainly will bring about an investigation of the Comptroller's office upon the convening of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Mr. McFadden issued a statement replying to Mr. Williams' attack. The reply in part follows:

"The statement which John Skelton Williams has made public through his letter to me is false and deliberately misleading. His attack upon me in this public manner only seeks to clog the real issue, which is that John Skelton Williams is an unfit public officer. It is he who is on trial, not me. I have repeatedly called the attention of Congress to my resolution for an investigation of his office and have twice been refused a hearing on that resolution by the chairman of the Rules Committee, to which it was referred. I will continue to press for consideration of that resolution and at the proper time will present evidence to prove my assertion."

## FAITH IN WILSON'S SCHEME IS WANING

Continued from First Page.

without moral authority and without even a tolerable peace settlement? "How can it hope to hold together? President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau all may fall from power within two years; then perhaps a new Europe may arise with democratic sympathies upon the ruins of this league of force. Efforts should be made to amend the plan before it is too late."

The newspapers of the Netherlands naturally vent their rage upon the league plans because that country has been left out in the cold. The Dutch papers insist that the remedy must be the modification of the supremacy of the big five so that they will have

## GERMAN SHIPS WORTHLESS.

Unprofitable Even as Junk in View of British.

LONDON, March 1.—Concerning the fate of surrendered German warships, Reuter's Limited has been given the following official information:

First—That it would take three years to break up the ships and the junk would only bring about \$2,000,000.

Second—That any country taking over the ships would be faced with insuperable obstacles to find spare parts.

## Third—The ships are now obsolete.

Fourth—Their use as merchantmen is impossible, owing to their enormous coal consumption and the difficulty of adapting their interiors to merchant use.

Fifth—The idea of sinking the ships for breakwater purposes has been proved impracticable by experiments made at Scapa Flow.

Sixth—If the ships are divided some basis of division must be found. It has been suggested that they be divided according to losses in the war or on the basis of the present naval strength of the Powers.

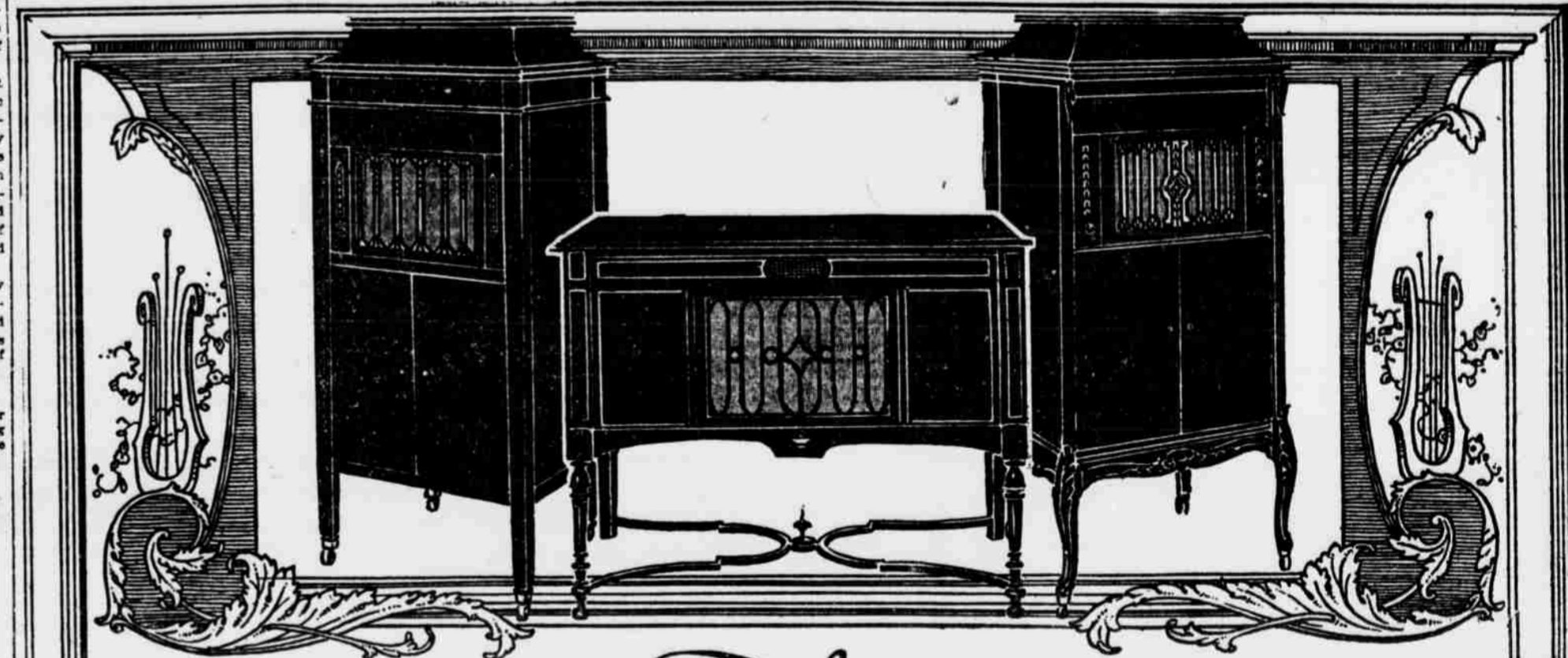
## Demand Recognition of Palestine.

By the Associated Press.  
BRUSSELS, March 1.—Resolutions demanding that Palestine be recognized as a Jewish nation and that equality be granted all Jews in all countries were adopted by the conference of Jewish delegates from all parts of the world held in Zurich from February 13 to February 23. The resolutions will be submitted to the Peace Conference at Paris.

## KUBAN COSSACKS CHASE BOLSHEVIKI

Lithuanian Troops Also Reach Point Near Vilna.

By the Associated Press.  
KIEV, Feb. 23 (delayed).—The volunteer army of Kuban Cossacks, which made a clean sweep of the Bolsheviks in the northern Caucasus, continues the pursuit of the remnants of the Bolshevik force. The Bolsheviks scattered in all directions after the capture by the Cossacks of Vladikavkaz. Further details have been learned of the manner in which the Bolsheviks last December killed more than one hundred prominent hostages, including Gens, Fussli and Radko Dimitrieff of the Russian army and several women. The hostages were taken in motor trucks to Platiporsk, southwest of Georgievsk, and placed against a cliff. They were shot down with machine guns by Bolshevik sailors. Those who showed signs of life when the machine guns ceased firing were hacked to death with cutlasses.



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such as the *Graduola*, giving personal control of tone effects; the *Universal Tone-Arm*, giving access to all the different standard makes of records; and the *Automatic Stop*, providing a simple and precise means for starting the music and stopping it at desired points; all add their value to the sum of its completeness.

Today, the Aeolian-Vocalion with its extraordinary qualities emphasized and enhanced by the production of the new and revolutionary *Vocalion Record*, occupies a position in the phonograph field that is a true reflection of the standing and character of the distinguished Music House that builds it.

The three instruments illustrated above exemplify the tastefulness and distinction of Vocalion cases. That in the center is Period Model No. 1497 in *William & Mary* design. Its price is \$340. The instrument on the left is Conventional Model No. 600, price \$225. The one on the right is No. 800, price \$350.

Conventional Models of the Vocalion cost, with the *Graduola*, from \$115 upwards; without *Graduola* from \$50. There are many beautiful Period Models from \$240 upwards.

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